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STURMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



1971

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Medical Officer of Health: ESTHER JACKSON, M.B. , CH.B. , D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector: F. HODSON, F.A.P.H.I. , M.I.P.H.E. , M.R.S.H.

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STURMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
Telephone: S.N. 636

COUNCIL OFFICES
BATH ROAD
STURMINSTER NEWTON

Telephone number of
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
Sturminster Newton 651

HEALTH & PLANNING COMMITTEE 1971

Chairman: F. C. Gray Esq.

Vice-Chairman: L.G.Bailey Esq.

Mr. A.E.G.Blades	Mrs. M.F.H. Jeans
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Miss V.N.Cross, J.P.	Mr. P.H.Lewis
Mrs. C.P.Donaldson	Mr. Rex Ridout
Mr. H.Hawson, A.R.I.B.A.,D.A(Edin)	Mr. M.E.Sharp

Ex-officio:

Miss M.D.Lane
Mr. A.Dufosee

STAFF - PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (part time)	- Esther Jackson, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.
Clerk	- Mrs. A. Smith
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR & SURVEYOR - Part time only on public health	F.Hodson,F.A.P.H.I.,M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.
ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR -	R. K. Raymond
Clerk - Public Health Department	- Miss J. Heap

STURMINSTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1971

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	45,364
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Population	11,140
Number of dwellings	3,994
Rateable value (at 1st April 1971)	£275,007
Product of penny rate	£2,729

VITAL STATISTICS

		1971			1970	1969
BIRTHS registered		Male	Female	Total		
Live Births	Total	56	86	142	163	129
	Legitimate	55	81	136	156	122
	Illegitimate	1	5	6	7	7
Still Births	Total	1	1	2	3	1
	Legitimate	1	1	2	3	1
		1971			1970	1969
DEATHS registered		Male	Female	Total		
Total		78	75	153	172	173
Maternal deaths				Nil	-	-
Deaths of infants under						
1 year of age: Total		1	-	1	3	2
Legitimate		1	-	1	3	2
Under 4 weeks of age - Total		-	-	-	2	2
Under 1 week of age - Total		-	-	-	2	2

The succeeding table of figures shews the birth rates etc. for the Sturminster area and the rates for England and Wales for comparison.

	Sturminster Area		England & Wales	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	12.7	15.1	16.0	16.0
Area comparability factor	1.28	1.28	1.00	1.28
Local adjusted rate	16.3	19.3	16.0	16.0
Illegitimate live births as % of all live births	4	4	8	8
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	14	18	12	13
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	7	18	18	18
I.M.R. of legitimate infants	7	19	17	17
I.M.R. of illegitimate infants	-	-	24	26
Neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live born)	-	12	12	12
Early neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live born)	-	12	10	11
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births)	14	30	22	23
Deaths per 1,000 population	13.7	15.9	11.6	11.7
Area comparability factor	.68	.68	1.00	1.0
Local adjusted death rate	9.3	10.8	11.6	11.7

In calculating Birth and Death Rates area comparability factors are issued by the Registrar General to "correct" marked variations from average in the age and sex structure of the local population and to take into account any unusually high or low mortality due to the presence of residential institutions etc. The local crude rate multiplied by the area comparability factor produces a rate comparable with rates in other parts of the country.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR

	1971			Total	Total
	Male	Female	Total	1970	1969
Tuberculosis - all forms			nil	nil	nil
Other Infective illnesses			nil	1	1
Malignant neoplasma					
Lung and bronchus	6	1	7	4	8
Breast	0	5	5	4	1
Uterus	-	1	1	0	3
Prostate	2	-	2	3	2
Stomach & Intestines	4	4	8	9	3
Leukaemia	0	0	0	1	0
Other sites	4	3	7	7	11
Diabetes mellitus			nil		
Other endocrine etc. diseases	0	0	0	0	1
" diseases of nervous system etc.	1	0	1	4	0
Ischaemic heart disease	21	21	42	43	44
Cerebrovascular disease	13	15	28	30	33
Other heart & circulatory system disease	14	15	29	30	33
Influenza	0	0	0	4	3
Pneumonia	1	2	3	6	9
Bronchitis and emphysema	1	1	2	9	4
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2	1	1
Ulcer and diseases of digestive system			0	1	2
Other diseases of liver and intestines			0	nil	nil
Diseases of kidney and genito-urinary system			0	2	1
Congenital anomalies & other causes of perinatal mortality	1	0	1	3	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	1	2	3	2
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	3	nil	1
All other accidents	4	1	5	4	5
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	1	2	2	0
	78	75	153	169	177

Figures for previous years are included for comparison. It is apparent that the list of numbers dying in the population of this area has little meaning unless compared with figures for the whole country; any seeming differences in trends and figures are artifacts due to the relatively small numbers of deaths in the area.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

A. International quarantine regulations diseases.

SMALLPOX

1971 marked the 175th anniversary of the first vaccination against smallpox. On May 14th 1796 Dr. Jenner, an English country doctor, carried out the first vaccination. Slowly the practice of vaccination against smallpox spread throughout the world and the widespread use of smallpox vaccine has resulted in major changes in smallpox patterns. However, as late as 1945 the majority of the world, including the United States was still considered endemic for smallpox. Our own country was one of the notable exceptions and our freedom from smallpox we merely "took for granted". During the past 26 years there have been both continuing reductions in the incidence of this killing disease and elimination of smallpox from large geographical areas. In 1945 smallpox was reported in 91 countries. In 1970 smallpox was reported from only 23 countries. Because there is no longer a great danger of contracting smallpox when travelling abroad, vaccination regulations have been relaxed in many countries and the Department of Health no

longer advocates routine vaccination of children against smallpox.

Travellers to some parts of the world are still advised to be vaccinated against smallpox and the stamping of international certificates to validate the doctors signature is still carried out in your Public Health Department.

CHOLERA

In England where we have hygienic disposal of human excreta and an excellent water supply it is unlikely that we will experience a serious epidemic of cholera but the possibility of outbreaks must be taken seriously. "Holiday cholera" was in the news during 1971 in Southern Europe and North Africa and the Public Health service arranged surveillance of returned holiday makers and alerted family doctors. Vaccination has little part to play in the control of cholera in many parts of the world. Anyone from England travelling in an endemic area may well be advised to be vaccinated against cholera for his own personal protection. However a valid certificate of vaccination against cholera held by someone returning to England serves no purpose to the community; the holder could be a symptomless excreter of cholera vibrios. The protection of the public is achieved by your concern for proper sewage disposal, a good water supply and a high standard of hygiene in all places where food is stored, prepared and eaten.

B. Diseases against which immunisation is offered in the United Kingdom

TUBERCULOSIS

B.C.G. vaccination is offered to those children during their second or third year at secondary school, who, on testing, are found to lack immunity. B.C.G. vaccination is also offered by the hospital service to such younger children who are known to have been in contact with tuberculosis.

1 new case of tuberculosis was notified during the year.

DIPHTHERIA

Again no notification was received and it is many years since a case was notified in the district. Immunisation of young children and subsequent booster doses is undoubtedly responsible for this satisfactory freedom from infection.

POLIOMYELITIS

No case has been notified for many years in this district. Again vaccination with oral poliomyelitis vaccine is responsible for the local freedom from this disease. Primary vaccination is given during the second half of the first year of life with a booster dose before school entry and another booster at 10 years old. For those children who are not taken to their family doctor at 10 or 11 years of age arrangements are made for the booster dose to be given in school during the 12th year of age.

WHOOPING COUGH

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year.

TETANUS

This disease is a severe and dangerous illness and active immunisation is offered to babies with a booster just before school entry and a further booster at 10 years old. As in the case of vaccination against poliomyelitis, a reminder is given to parents of school children who were not taken to their family doctor at 10 or 11 years of age.

MEASLES

Vaccination against measles sometimes produces a reaction comparable to a very mild and brief attack of measles. In 1968 one of the two strains of vaccine in use was withdrawn and for a time there was a shortage of vaccine so that the level of vaccination has fallen below that which would eradicate this unpleasant disease.

59 cases of measles were notified during 1971.

GERMAN MEASLES

In July 1970 the Department of Health recommended that vaccination against rubella (german measles) should be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays but that initially priority should be given to older girls, i.e. those in their 14th year. Vaccine became available just before the end of 1970 and vaccination was carried out by family doctors helped by the school health service.

VACCINATION STATISTICS 1971

(The term vaccination is now used internationally for procedures which in this country we used to describe as vaccination and immunisation)

DISTRICT	POLIOMYELITIS		WHOOPIING						MEASLES	RUBELLA
	ORAL		DIPHTHERIA		TETANUS		COUGH			
	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R		
Sturminster R.D.C.	139	259	148	155	150	257	145	63	92	46
			P = Primary course R = Reinforcing dose							

TUBERCULOSIS B.C.G. vaccination

61 children were vaccinated in school in the area.

All these figures are supplied by the County Medical Officer and refer to vaccinations of children.
It is not possible to compare these figures directly with those for previous years because in 1968 new schedules for the timing of injections etc. were introduced.
Vaccinations are now started at 6 months of age and it is no longer necessary to give a booster dose of anti-diphtheria whooping cough and tetanus at 18-20 months. A booster dose of diphtheria and tetanus is necessary before school entry and a final booster at 10 years of age.

C. Infections against which routine vaccination is not offered

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

1 case was notified during the year.

FOOD POISONING AND DYSENTERY

No case of food poisoning or of dysentery was notified during the year.

INFESTATIONS

Lice and nits have once again ceased to be a rarity among schoolchildren. This is probably a reflection of the fashion for longer, loose hair among women and men. Most of the infestations reported to the Health Authority were among school children; older patients usually go direct to their general medical practitioner for treatment.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

The Public Health Laboratory Service has continued to give excellent service. The Dorchester Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. G. H. Tee has dealt with nearly all the work from this area.

Brucellosis in humans is not a notifiable disease but public interest in the scheme for eradication of brucellosis from dairy cattle has increased awareness of the possibility of brucellosis infection in humans.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT 1951

I am happy to be able to report that it has not been necessary to take any formal action under this Act by which the Magistrates can order the removal of an elderly person living in unsatisfactory circumstances and unable to care for himself but unwilling to be admitted to hospital when a bed is available. Some people were referred to the Medical Officer of Health by the Social Workers but we managed to persuade the old people to accept help.

SOCIAL SERVICES

On 1st April 1971 there were established in all the country's major Local Authorities, Social Service Departments based on the recommendations made in the Seebohm report.

In Dorset on 1st April the Welfare Services were transferred from the former Health and Welfare Dept. to the new Social Services Department. The Home Help and meals-on-wheels services and much of the welfare work among the elderly are no longer the responsibility of the staff of the County Health Department.

The R.D.Council's staff have always worked closely with the former welfare officers to give the best possible help to people living in the District. This co-operation has continued throughout the year while the new County Social Services Department has been establishing itself.

VOLUNTARY SERVICES

Acknowledgement must again be made to the excellent voluntary work carried out in the district by the British Red Cross Society, the Sturminster Voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee, the Sturminster Silver Thread Club, the Rotary Club and the W.R.V.S.

The voluntary organiser of the Chiropody Clinics for the elderly organised by the British Red Cross Society and subsidised by the County Council has supplied the following details:

"There are four Clinics in operation, Sturminster Newton, Marnhull, Stalbridge and Shillingstone. At Marnhull and Shillingstone the Clinics are held in the Community Room of the R.D.C. Group Dwellings in the respective areas. No charge is made by the R.D.C. for the use of the room.

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VOLUNTARY SERVICES (cont.)

200 Old Age Pensioners are treated altogether, and the numbers are rising annually. Sturminster Clinic is held every Thursday morning, excepting the first Thursday of every month; Marnhull the 1st and 3rd Tuesday morning of each month; Stalbridge the 2nd and 4th Tuesday morning of each month (at Mr. Cheesman's own premises) and Shillingstone, the last Friday of each month (the whole day). As a matter of interest approximately 100 treatments a month are undertaken by Mr. C.H.G.Cheeseman, Lch.S.R.Ch. who is our chiropodist. The Clinics are manned by volunteers who give their services."

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADES OF THE DISTRICT

This is principally an agricultural district, though there are two sawmills and two milk factories. There are one or two small industries at Stalbridge which have recently developed, one where boats are built and another dealing with scrap metal. During the year the Council has been successful in attracting more new light industry at Butts Pond in Sturminster Newton.

On the other hand, the glove factory at Stalbridge has closed during the year, and there are several well established shops in the Sturminster area which are closing down. The trend towards multiple stores seems to be continuing with a corresponding loss of convenient small shops in some of the villages.

WATER SUPPLY

All the properties in the District are served by public water mains, with the exception of the following which are supplied from springs or bore holes:

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Population</u>
Glanvilles Wootton	10	30
Okeford Fitzpaine	5	15
Stoke Wake	6	18
Stourton Caundle	4	12
Woolland	32	83

In addition, there are five or six properties in the District drawing water from private wells.

The few farms and cottages at Glanvilles Wootton in the region of The Manor House are served by a spring supply which is often failing, and is of variable quality, though in this case the main source of supply can be supplemented by another in an emergency. At the present time the Water Board's mains nearest to the properties is not sufficient to supply them as the pressure is inadequate, but the new main to be laid by the Water Board will make available a supply to these dwellings.

The chief supply in the parish of Woolland, which is from a land spring, continues to be satisfactory in quantity and reasonable in quality.

RESULTS OF TESTS ON WATER SAMPLES TAKEN BY P.H.Is.

	Probable numbers per 100 ml.	
	Coliform bacilli	Bact. coli (type 1)
<u>Belchalwell</u>	3	2
	Nil	-
	20	Nil
<u>Stoke Wake</u>	25	25
	1	Nil
<u>Woolland</u>	Nil	- *
	180+	180+
	1	Nil*
	50	7
	5	Nil
	5	1
	11	7
	1	Nil

Total - 13 samples taken

* Samples from chief village supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

- (a) Works completed or carried out during the year or new works contemplated:

The Council's Consulting Engineers are now proceeding with design investigations for a new sewage disposal works to serve the parish of Stalbridge and a large part of the parish of Marnhull.

- (b) Established nuisances calling for more adequate sewerage arrangements by the District Council:

The septic tanks serving the Airey Council houses at Moorside, Marnhull, have now been connected by means of a pumping main to the sewage disposal works serving the Swedish houses nearby.

- (c) The contractors employed to empty cesspools within the District have continued to carry out their work in a satisfactory manner. The Council's old refuse tip at Fifehead Neville is still available as a disposal site, but land acquired for this purpose has now been disposed of at Child Okeford.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

- (a) The collection of refuse is on a fortnightly basis throughout the District and special collections of household refuse are made when a lorry is available. The Council has replaced the old 12 cu.yd. side loader with an Eagle Compressload 5 refuse vehicle. Quite apart from the fact that over 180 houses have been erected during the year, there continues to be a considerable increase in the amount of refuse collected. The number of special collections of bulky items has increased considerably throughout the year. A small number of trade refuse collections are made and a special paper salvage collection is carried out from shops once a fortnight.

The Council operates a kerbside collection, but in cases of old or infirm people, will collect from the rear of the premises on payment of 50p per annum, though relatively few people take advantage of this.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (cont.)

There is a possibility that during the coming year a weekly collection might be introduced in certain parts of the District. I think it would be wise at this stage for the local authorities likely to combine into the new district in 1974, to get together and discuss refuse collection generally within the new area.

(b) Salvage sales during the year have been very disappointing. A fair amount of non ferrous metal has been salvaged during the year, but has not yet been sold due to a marked reduction in the value of this material.

(c) There has not been very much trouble arising at laybys in this District. At all the recognised laybys the County Council provides litter stands and these are emptied by our men when they pass the spot and also as necessary by the County Council's own vehicles.

RIVERS AND STREAMS POLLUTION

Cases of pollution have occurred at Cookwell Brook, Okeford Fitzpaine and at Stourton Caundle, and these have been dealt with by the River Authority.

This kind of pollution is likely to occur from time to time, and unfortunately takes quite a long time to clear, whatever action is taken officially. With the increase in factory farming methods, it is likely that cases of pollution may increase.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

No. of inspectors appointed under the Act	TWO (part time)
Estimated No. of Premises subject to registration	73
No. of Premises registered	68
No. of Premises inspected	60
No. of inspections carried out	82

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

No. of premises registered under the Act	1
No. of inspections carried out	2

SWIMMING BATHS

There is no swimming bath to which the public have access. Several schools have paddling or swimming pools; these pools are visited and checked by the County Chief Public Health Inspector.

CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

No. of licensed sites	9
Nature of sites	Individual residential
No. of inspections	17

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Flies	3)	Treatment by use of sprays and/or powders
Ants	8)	(propriety brands)
Fleas	2)	

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

There is only one public convenience in the District, at the car park, Station Road, Sturminster Newton; this has washing facilities (cold water only)

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent control work is carried out under the supervision of Sherborne U.D.C's Senior Public Health Inspector.

Treatments 394

Visits 1617

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

No. of licensed premises 2

No. of inspections made 2

FACTORIES ACT 1961

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	47	14	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	-	-	-
Total	52	15	-	-

HOUSING

Total number of houses in the district at 1.4.71 3994

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total No. of dwelling houses inspected	132
No. of inspections made	186
No. of informal notices served	3
No. of informal notices complied with	1
No. of Statutory Notices served	Nil
No. of houses reported under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957	Nil
Action taken by the local authority in respect of such houses	Nil
No. of houses included in Clearance Areas during the year	Nil

There are still a few cottages in this District which could be regarded as unfit and not repairable at a reasonable expense. Most of these are occupied by elderly people, usually owner/occupiers, and in these

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HOUSING (contd.)

circumstances it is the Council's policy to take no action (except in case of emergency) until the premises become empty. Quite often such properties are bought by people who wish to recondition them at what would officially be an unreasonable expense, and very good properties are made which fit in far better with the rural scene than a more modern building.

Housing Act 1964. Section 13

Action taken under this Act Nil

Overcrowding

No. of cases of 'statutory' overcrowding found and reported to the local authority Nil

Houses Let in Lodgings

No. of houses known to be let in lodgings Nil

Housing Repairs and Rents Acts, 1954

No. of applications received for certificates of disrepair Nil

Improvement Grants

(a) Private dwelling houses

No. of applications received during the year

(i) Standard (ii) Discretionary

No. granted	11	2
No. pending	8	6

(b) Council houses

52 Council houses were improved with the aid of Discretionary Grants this year as against 40 last year.

There has been no change during the year in the Council's policy relating to improvement grants. It is interesting to note that about 25% of local authorities in the country do not make discretionary grants at all.

It is unfortunate that the Government propaganda relating to improvement grants tends to mislead applicants into thinking that grants are more readily available than they are. The local authorities still have discretion to approve or reject applications for improvement grants, and in spite of Government pressure there is no redress against a refusal. The local authority is best able to judge whether or not grants should be paid for the improvement of houses, and this is particularly important now that an applicant may dispose of a property immediately after having received a grant.

New houses

No. of new dwellings provided by private enterprise during the year 166

No. of new dwellings provided by the Local Authority during the year 15

Re-housing

Total No. of families housed during the year
by the Local Authority 53

Housing Applications

No. of families who are applicants for a
Council house at the end of the year

(a) resident within the District 117
(b) resident without the District 8

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

1. Milk

The Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

No. of 'dealers' subject to registration 2
No. of 'dairies' in the District subject to
registration Nil
No. of 'distributors' subject to registration 10

Samples

Regular sampling is undertaken by the Dorset County Council

Total number of samples taken 117
Number satisfactory 114
Failed methylene blue test 3

5 samples of raw milk were also examined for Brucella Abortus
one of which was found positive.

Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 - Reg. 19-20

No action was called for during the year under these Regulations.

2. Other Food Premises

(a) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Details of food premises subject to the above:

	No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. of Premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Hotels	5	5	5	5
Cafes	6	6	6	6
Public Houses	25	25	25	25
Clubs	2	2	2	2
Church Halls	4	3	3	3
Canteens - Schools	11	11	11	11
Confectioners	5	5	5	5
Meat & Fish	10	10	10	10
Grocers	12	12	12	12
Mixed Stores	21	21	21	21
Boarding Schools	3	3	3	3
Food Factories	2	2	2	2
Others	10	10	10	10
Total:	116	115	115	115

No. of premises inspected during the year	91
No. of inspections carried out	122

(b) No. of food premises subject to registration under
Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955

(i) Ice Cream	46
(ii) Sausages & Prepared Meats	9
(iii) Fish & Chips	1

No. of samples of ice cream submitted for Methylene
Blue Test by P.H.Is. Nil

(c) Method in use for disposal of
condemned food Small quantities buried
at refuse tip

(d) Bye-laws in respect of handling and wrapping of food etc.
are operative in the district

3. Slaughterhouses

No. of licensed slaughterhouses in the district	2
No. of licensed knackers yards in the district	1

Meat Inspection

(a) At slaughterhouses

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Dondemned - 1971

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed	685	7452	1353	6586	462	112
Number inspected	685	7452	1353	6586	462	112
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	37	384	177	190	87	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	78	4008	84	2011	122	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	14.9	54.3	30.5	19.5	45.2	0.9
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Nil	0.01	Nil	Nil	0.21	Nil
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

One swab was takne from slaughterhouse drains and showed no sign of salmonella.

Some publicity has been given during the year to the incidence of Salmonella food poisoning which might be due to home killed meat. Though these allegations have been officially disputed, slaughterhouse hygiene must be maintained at a high level and this is most difficult in respect

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of small slaughterhouses which do not justify the appointment of a fulltime meat inspector. Cross contamination can easily occur during the dressing of carcasses and it is, of course, impossible to supervise the work under the present system.

Other Food

Particulars of quantities condemned or detained:

1 - 6 lb. tin of corned beef	38 swabbings of
4 - 1 lb. tins chopped ham & por	equipment were
10 - sausage rolls	carried out, all
28 - 16 oz. packets of macaroni	of which were
1 - 6 lb. 9 oz. tin of pineapple pieces	satisfactory.

POULTRY INSPECTION

No. of poultry processing premises within the District	3
No. of visits to these premises	2
Total No. of birds processed during the year	Not known
Types of birds processed	Mainly hens & capons
Percentage of poultry rejected as unfit for human consumption	Not known
Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	Not known

Although we have three poultry processing premises in the District very little use has been made of them during the year.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS (INCLUDING HOUSING) CARRIED OUT

Total No. of inspections (under all headings)	1069
Total No. of informal notices served	53
Total No. of informal notices complied with	22
Total No. of statutory notices served	Nil
Total No. of statutory notices complied with	Nil
Total No. of prosecutions	Nil

N.B. This figure does not include visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection or visits under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

ANY OTHER MATTERS

(a) Intensive farming

No serious complaints have arisen during the year, but intensive farming units form one of the sources of nuisance as they increase in size and number, together with the possibility of rivers pollution already referred to.

(b) Scrap Yards

The Council has now permitted the use of their old tip at Fifehead Neville as a scrap car depot, and this seems to have reduced the number of cars dumped around the District.

(c) Coal Yards

Further nuisance has arisen during the year in one small coal dump close to houses at Rixon, Sturminster Newton, but the Council has been advised that this could best be dealt with privately by the complainants.

